Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Dr. MORGAN, of Morrison Observatory, Glasgow, Missouri, kindly sent observations of the 19th and 21st through the Harvard College Observatory. But before his third observation was available here preliminary elements were received from the Naval Observatory based upon observations of the 19th, 20th, and 21st. No observations, however, besides those of MORGAN were given out to the astronomical public. An orbit will be computed here from a longer arc.

RUSSELL TRACY CRAWFORD.

BERKELEY ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT, March 24, 1906.

ELEMENTS OF COMET *b* 1906 (KOPFF).

A third observation of this comet to serve for the determination of the orbit from longer intervals than those used in the first preliminary orbit (*L. O. Bulletin* No. 93) was secured by Mr. J. D. MADDRILL at the Lick Observatory on March 27th during a clear spell in the recent stormy weather. This observation, as well as the others on which a second orbit was based, was kindly communicated to the Students' Observatory by the Lick Observatory. The three positions, all of which are by MADDRILL, are as follows:—

1906	Gr. M. T.	App. α	App. δ
March	5.7743	11ʰ 35ᵐ 00ˢ.8	+ 1° 42′ 40″
	15.76865	11 30 41 .3	1 57 33
	27.7448	11 25 50 .7	+ 2 14 40

From these we have derived the following elements:—

$$T = 1905 \text{ October } 20.8024 \text{ Gr. M. T.}$$

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} \omega = 159^\circ\ 03'\ 06'' \\ \Omega = 342\ \ 09\ \ 54 \\ i = \ \ 4\ \ 12\ \ 37 \end{array}\right\} 1906.0$$

$$q = 3.31645$$

These elements leave a residual of — 2″ (O.—C) in the first and third right ascensions. It will require a still longer arc to determine the elements to any degree of certainty. The small value of the residuals for the parabolic orbit does not as yet warrant the determination of elements without hypothesis regarding the eccentricity.

The perihelion distance of the first preliminary orbit was q=1.3. The new solution was made on the basis of the first preliminary orbit by the differential formulæ of LEUSCHNER's short method, which were found to be fully, although slowly, convergent in spite of the large corrections to the original elements. As a check on the results the geocentric distance at the middle date was independently derived by direct computation from the given positions.

R. T. CRAWFORD,
A. J. CHAMPREUX.

BERKELEY ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT, March 31, 1906.

ECLIPSES OF THE FIRST SATELLITE OF JUPITER.

The following disappearances and reappearances of the first satellite of *Jupiter* were observed with the $3\frac{1}{2}$-inch finder of the photographic telescope, the magnifying power used being 60. Observations were secured whenever the weather permitted.

Ec. Dis.	Am. Eph. and N. A. Wash. M. T.			Observed. Wash. M. T.			Remarks.
1905 Nov. 6	11^h	24^m	23^s	11^h	24^m	16^s	
" 11	18	50	22	18	49	47	Hazy.
" 13	13	19	6	13	18	13	Small transparent cloud over planet.
" 20	15	13	58	15	11	53	
Ec. Re.							
Nov. 27	19	17	27	19	19	20	
Dec. 6	15	41	23	15	41	13	
" 8	10	10	17	10	10	14	
" 13	17	36	45	17	36	43	

STURLA EINARSON.

BERKELEY ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT, March 26, 1906.

ON THE PARALLAX OF THE CENTRAL STAR OF THE ANNULAR NEBULA IN LYRA.

In a recent article on the Annular Nebula in *Lyra* (*Monthly Notices*, Vol. LXVI, p. 106) Mr. BARNARD draws the following conclusion concerning my investigation of the parallax of the central star: "As Dr. NEWKIRK's parallax for the central star depends upon the proper motion which he determined, and which is shown not to exist, the parallax itself must be fallacious."

This conclusion is not justified unless a solution of the equations of condition, with the proper-motion terms omitted, indicates that no measurable parallax exists. Such a solution from the eight pairs of comparison stars gives:—

Weighted mean parallax =+0″ .067=0″ .02 (mean error)